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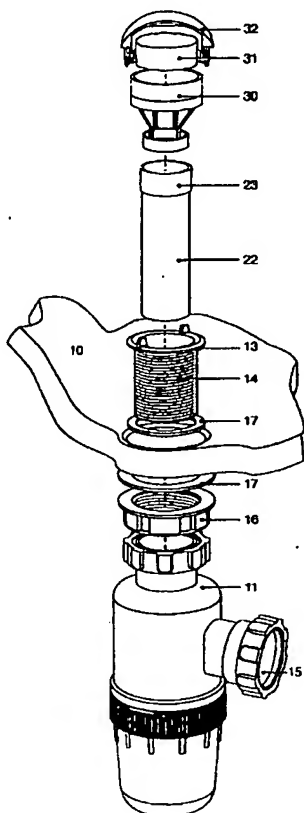
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: WASTE OUTLET ASSEMBLY



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a waste outlet assembly, in particular a waste outlet assembly for a urinal of the type commonly found in men's lavatories. There is described an elongate cylindrical insert having an operatively upper end and an operatively lower end and being insertable into the waste outlet of a urinal bowl or trough, which outlet includes a liquid trap, wherein the insert is radially dimensioned to provide a close fit against the walls of the waste outlet; and wherein the insert is longitudinally dimensioned such that, in use, the lower end extends into liquid in the liquid trap. There is also described a urinal including such an insert. The present invention also provides a process for reducing the emission of odours from a urinal having a liquid seal trap, the method comprising inserting a cylindrical element into the outlet of the urinal wherein the elongate element is radially dimensioned to provide a close fit against the walls of the waste outlet; and wherein the elongate element is longitudinally dimensioned such that, in use, a lower end thereof extends into liquid in the liquid trap.

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## WASTE OUTLET ASSEMBLY

The present invention relates to a waste outlet assembly, in particular a waste outlet assembly for a urinal of the type commonly found in men's lavatories.

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Conventionally, the bowl or trough of a urinal is provided with a water seal trap, in the form of a P-bend trap or a bottle trap, to prevent egress of foul sewer gases into washroom areas. However, limescale tends to accumulate upon the internal surfaces of the trap and waste outlet. Additionally, reactions between minerals in the water, particularly in hard water areas and uric acid in the urine generate uric acid salts which also tend to accumulate on the surfaces of the trap and outlet. Where these accumulate above the water level in the trap, foul odours are still emitted into the washroom area.

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The inventors in WO99/07953 seek to solve this problem by proposing a waterless urinal waste system in which the outlet is equipped with a one-way valve, thus avoiding the need for a water seal trap.

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However, there is a prejudice amongst users against waterless urinals, urinals that do not incorporate a conventional flushing arrangement to periodically rinse the urinal bowl or trough. Accordingly, the present invention seeks to solve the above problem in a manner which is compatible with existing flushing urinals, which typically include a liquid trap.

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In its broadest sense, the present invention provides an elongate cylindrical insert having an operatively upper end and an operatively lower end and being insertable into the waste outlet of a urinal bowl or trough, which outlet includes a liquid trap, wherein the insert is radially dimensioned to provide a close fit against the walls of the waste outlet; and wherein the insert is longitudinally dimensioned such that, in use, the lower end extends into liquid in the liquid trap.

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The present invention also provides a urinal having a bowl or trough and including an outlet therefrom, which outlet includes a liquid trap, wherein the urinal includes an elongate cylindrical insert having an operatively upper end and an operatively lower end and being insertable into the waste outlet of the urinal bowl or trough, and which outlet includes a liquid trap, wherein the insert is radially dimensioned to provide a close fit against the walls of the waste outlet; and wherein the insert is longitudinally dimensioned such that, in use, the lower end extends into liquid in the liquid trap.

The present invention also provides a process for reducing the emission of odours from a urinal having a liquid seal trap, the method comprising inserting a cylindrical element into the outlet of the urinal wherein the elongate element is radially dimensioned to provide a close fit against the walls of the waste outlet; and wherein the elongate element is longitudinally dimensioned such that, in use, a lower end thereof extends into liquid in the liquid trap.

Preferably, the upper end of the insert is adapted to receive a deodorising and/or descaling or neutralising composition, typically in the form of a solid or gel block.

The above and other aspects of the present invention will now be described in further detail, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic side view of a conventional urinal bowl including a waste outlet;

Figure 2 is a schematic cross-section of a conventional urinal bowl including waste outlet;

Figure 3 is an exploded part-sectional view of an embodiment of a urinal assembly in accordance with the second aspect of the present invention;

Figure 4 is cross-sectional view of the urinal assembly of Figure 3 in an assembled configuration; and

Figure 5 is an exploded view of an alternative embodiment of a urinal insert in accordance with the present invention.

5 Referring to Figures 1 and 2, conventionally a urinal of the type frequently encountered in a gentlemen's lavatory includes a bowl 10 coupled via a water seal trap, as shown, a bottle trap 11, to a waste pipe 12 which leads to a sewerage system. A waste outlet 13 is inserted into an aperture formed in the lowermost part of the urinal bowl. Waste outlet 13 has a threaded tail 14 such that the outlet is secured in place in the aperture of the urinal by means  
10 of a nut 16. As is conventional, seals 17 are provided above and below the urinal bowl to prevent egress of liquid. The inlet of the bottle trap 11 is also secured onto the tail end 14 of the waste outlet 13. The bottle trap 11 includes a horizontal outlet 15 couplable to the waste pipe 12. The inlet of the bottle trap includes a vertical pipe 20, the lower end of which pipe extends below the lower edge of horizontal outlet 15. This arrangement allows  
15 water 21 to be retained within the trap up to the level of the bottom edge of horizontal outlet 15 thus preventing foul gases from passing from the waste pipe 12 to the urinal bowl 10 and thence to the atmosphere in the lavatory area.

With reference to Figures 3 and 4, the present invention provides an insert 22 of generally  
20 cylindrical appearance. The insert 22 is radially dimensioned such that the outer surface of the insert forms a close fit against the inner surfaces of the waste outlet 13 and the internal pipe 20 of the bottle trap. The upper end 23 of the insert 22 is shaped to match the contours of the waste outlet 13. The insert 22 is longitudinally dimensioned such that the lower end 24 of the insert 22 extends into the water 21.

25 As shown, the upper end 23 of the insert 22 may also be adapted to receive and engage a cover element 30. Such adaptation may be achieved by means of inter-cooperating elements on the respective components, or, in the embodiments shown, simply by means of one element being a push-fit upon the other. Cover element 30 acts to prevent ingress of  
30 solid matter and preferably incorporates a solid or gel block 31 incorporating a deodorising

and/or descaling or neutralising composition under a cap 32. In an alternative embodiment, the cover element 30 is moulded integrally with the insert 22.

The insert of the present invention acts to reduce odours in two ways. Firstly, the junctions  
5 between the various components of the waste unit (waste outlet 13 and bottle trap 11) are prime areas upon which accumulation of uric acid salts occurs. The insert 22 prevents admission of urine to these areas. To a certain extent, the insert can be considered as providing a smoother interior surface to the waste outlet assembly to which it is more difficult for accumulations of uric acid salts to begin. Primarily, however, it is recognised  
10 that accumulations of uric acid salts will, over the course of time, still occur upon the insert 22. As the insert 22 is inserted into position from within the urinal bowl, it can readily be replaced on a periodic basis without requiring dismantling of the urinal waste outlet assembly. Initial tests show that the insert can remain in place for a period of around 3 months before replacement is indicated. Hitherto, removal of uric acid salts would have  
15 required removal of the bottle trap 11 and of the waste trap 13 from the urinal bowl 10 for internal cleaning. Thus the present invention provides significant advantages in terms of ease of removal of uric acid salts and time taken for that task.

In a preferred embodiment, the inner surface of the insert 22 is coated with a liquid  
20 treatment composition, suitably to solubilise otherwise insoluble uric acid salts thereby enabling the salts to be flushed through the urinal, either by flow of urine alone in a waterless installation, or water flow in a flushed system. The composition may, for example, include an enzymatic and/or bactericidal composition. The composition may alternatively or additionally include a water-softening composition.

25 Whilst the present invention has been illustrated with reference to a urinal having a bottle trap, it will be appreciated that the present invention is equally suitable for use with P-bend or S-bend traps.

Figure 5 illustrates a modification of the arrangement described above wherein the insert 22 includes an extender element 22a fittable to the body of the insert 22 by suitable means such as, in the embodiment shown, a bayonet-type fitting. In practice, a range of extender elements having different lengths will be available to suit all installations.

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It must also be appreciated that the insert of the present invention is suitable for use in any urinal system incorporating a trap. Whilst the present invention was particularly designed for use in conventional flushed urinal systems, the insert will provide benefits in waterless systems. For example, rather than a complex valve system as is proposed in WO99/07953, a waterless system can be provided with a trap in which urine provides the liquid seal to prevent gases passing from the sewerage system into the urinal bowl. Advantageously, the block 31 in such situations will include a neutralising agent.

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## Claims

1. A urinal having a bowl or trough and including an outlet therefrom, which outlet includes a liquid trap, wherein the urinal includes an elongate cylindrical insert having an  
5 operatively upper end and an operatively lower end and being demountably insertable into the outlet, wherein the insert is radially dimensioned to provide a close fit against the walls of the waste outlet; and wherein the insert is longitudinally dimensioned such that, in use, the lower end extends into liquid in the liquid trap.

10 2. A urinal as claimed in Claim 1 in which the liquid trap is a bottle trap or P-trap.

3. An elongate cylindrical insert having an operatively upper end and an operatively lower end and being insertable into the waste outlet of a urinal bowl or trough, which outlet includes a liquid trap, wherein the insert is radially dimensioned to provide a close fit  
15 against the walls of the waste outlet; and wherein the insert is longitudinally dimensioned such that, in use, the lower end extends into liquid in the liquid trap.

4. The apparatus of any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein a liquid treatment composition is formed on the inner surface of the insert.

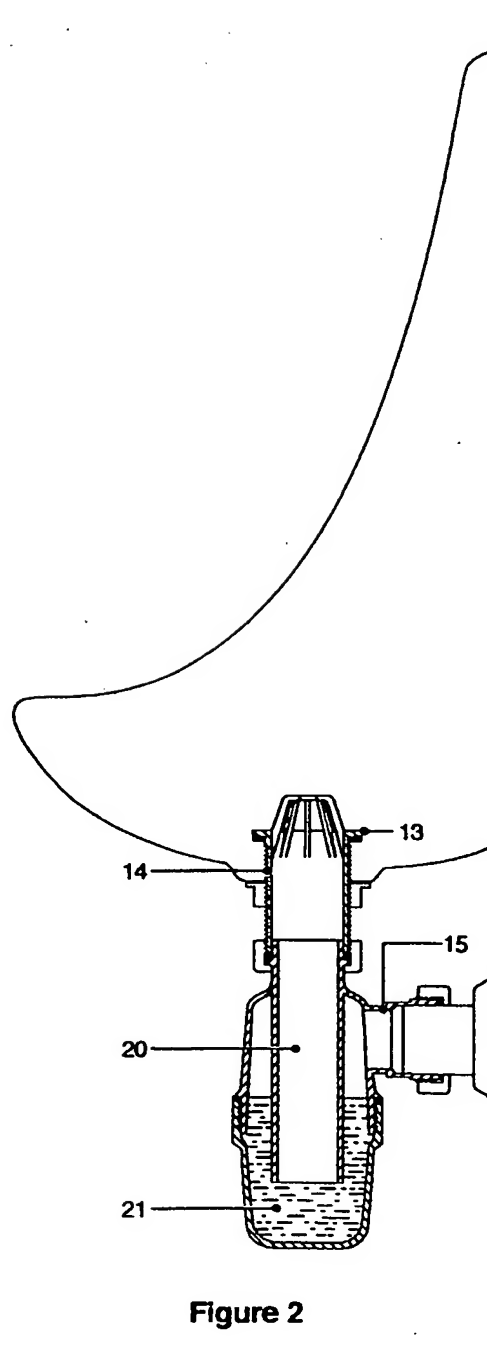
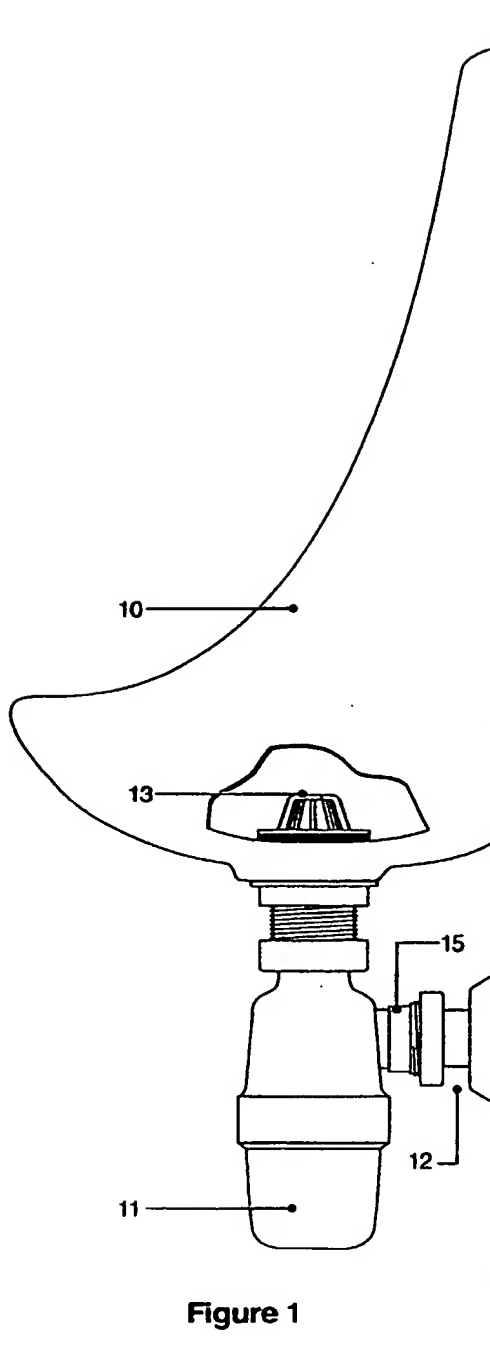
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5. The apparatus of any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the insert further comprises an extender element increasing the length thereof.

6. A process for reducing the emission of odours from a urinal having a liquid seal  
25 trap, the method comprising inserting a cylindrical element into the outlet of the urinal wherein the elongate element is radially dimensioned to provide a close fit against the walls of the waste outlet; and wherein the elongate element is longitudinally dimensioned such that, in use, a lower end thereof extends into liquid in the liquid trap.

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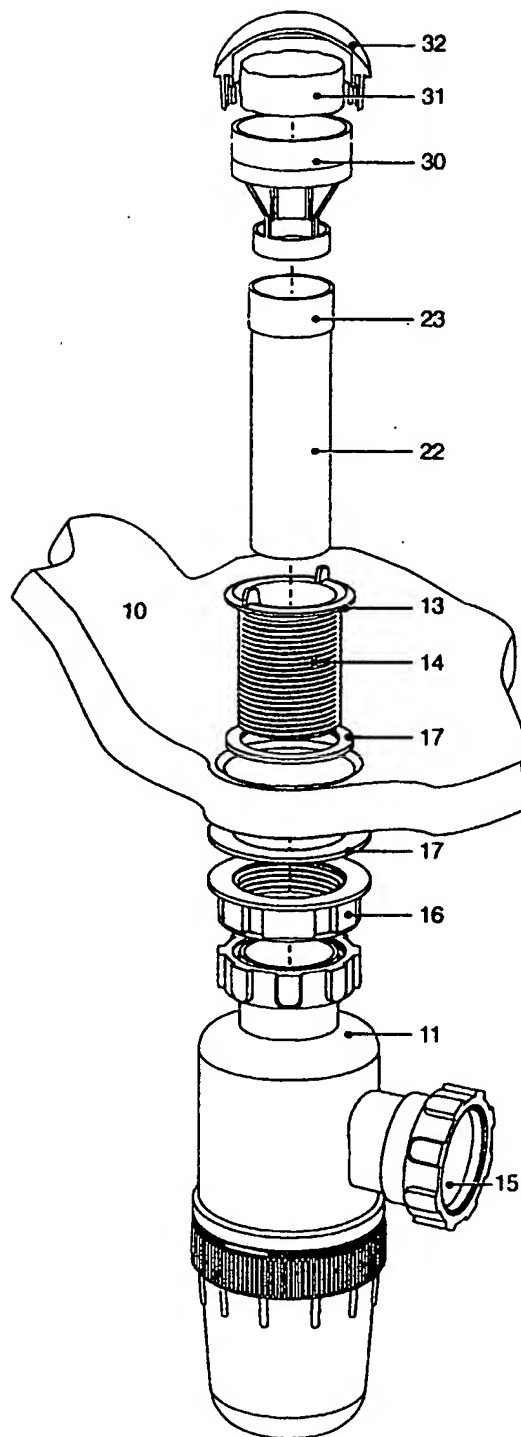


Figure 3

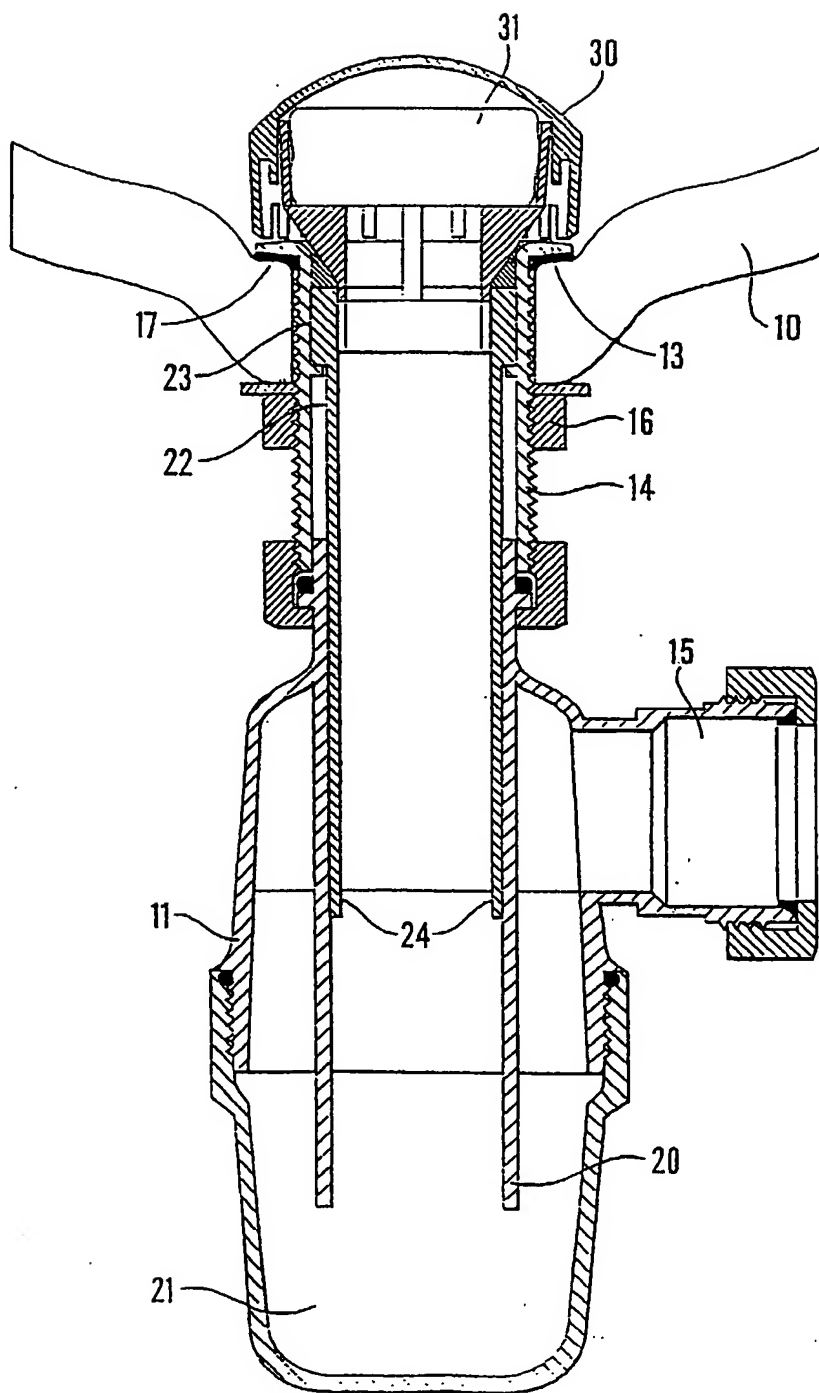


Fig.4

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

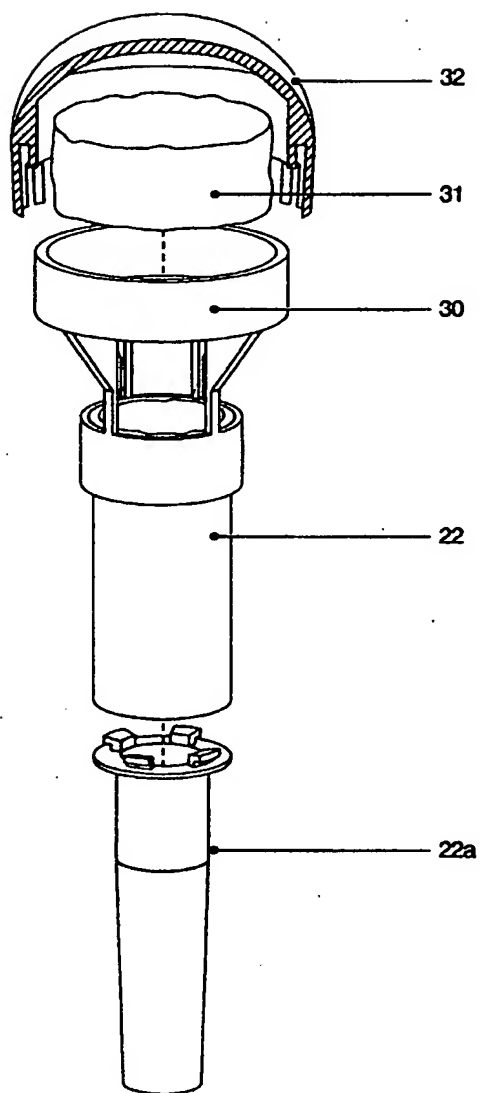


Figure 5

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/GB 02/01082

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
 IPC 7 E03D13/00 E03C1/29

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 E03D E03C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2 472 322 A (DAVID WEISSMAN) 7 June 1949 (1949-06-07) column 2, line 54 - column 3, line 20; figure 1	3
X	GB 2 137 247 A (NAT RES DEV) 3 October 1984 (1984-10-03) page 1, line 46 - line 105; figure 1	3
A		1,6

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

\*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

\*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

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\*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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\*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/GB 02/01082

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2472322	A	07-06-1949	NONE
GB 2137247	A	03-10-1984	NONE